

NOTES ON WILD
LIFE IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA.
By THE REV. D. A.
RUSSELL, M.A.
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No. 16,234.

號十二月五年五十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915.

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THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cents. Credit \$1.00, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$15 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements, on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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The CHINA MAIL, LIMITED

WHAT A MILLION MEANS.

The London correspondent of the "Morning Post" writes that a distinguished statistician, commenting on the utter inability of the average man to understand the real meaning of a million, has reminded him of one very vivid way of realizing that total. There are, he points out, only slightly more than half a million minutes in a year. This fact may enable some people to form a truer conception of the size of modern armies and the hideous extent of the casualties in this war. If the German army, which on mobilization has numbered eight million men, had marched past Temple Bar at the rate of twenty a minute, it would have taken them nearly a year to do it, if the review had proceeded night and day. The Germans are officially estimated by the French staff to have sustained on an average 250,000 casualties a month. This works out at just about a loss of six men a minute, or one every ten seconds, during every hour of the twenty-four. It means that on the German side alone about sixty men have fallen during the time occupied in writing this paragraph, and at least four men while the reader has been perusing it. When the facts are put in this way it enables one to understand what sort of drain the German nation is now undergoing.

The sale of intoxicant has never been prohibited in England in the absolute fashion hinted at by Mr. Lloyd George; but on several occasions, when food has been scarce, distillation has been stopped by law. This was done in 1535, 1693, 1777, 1796-97, 1800-01, and 1802-03. Smollett above his farmers declared it would run them, whilst the distillers laid the blame on the brewer.

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THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings on SATURDAY the 22nd May, 1915 at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the 22nd May both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, CHIEF, LIVINGSTON & Co. Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Electric Company's Office, 25th May, 1915 at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1915. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th instant to the 27th instant, both days inclusive. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.
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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1913, £23,822,185.
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,893,114
III—Life & Annuity Funds £18,135,169
Sinking Fund Account £8,511

Revenue of Fire Branch £2,567,153
Life and Annuity £1,973,269
Revenue Marine Department £252,692
Other Receipts £430,193
£5,233,312

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.40 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.40 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Extra Car at 12 midnight.

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Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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Competes with the best quality English Coke for
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.FIREBRICKS
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CLUB.

FANLING.

A 9 hole knock out Competition under
Handicap will be held over the 18
hole course on WEDNESDAY, the
24th inst.

CONDITIONS.

Partners to be drawn.
The player who leads at the 9th hole
will play the winner of the 18 hole
over the succeeding 9 holes and so on.In the event of a tie at the 9th hole
a short hole will be played to decide
the winner: a tie at the 18th hole will
be decided by playing the first hole and con-
tinuing if necessary.Entries limited to 64 which will neces-
sitate the winner playing three full rounds.
Competitors must therefore go out by the
8.45 train.Entrance fee \$1.00.
Entries to be sent IN WRITING to the
Acting Hon. Secretary, care of BRADLEY
& CO., Ltd., 4, Queen's Buildings on or
before FRIDAY, the 21st.A 9 hole Medal Competition will be held
over the BELLEVUE COURSE in the afternoon
for those knocked out in the above
Competition.
Entrance fee \$1.00.
Optional Pool \$1.00.
T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 18, 1915.

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Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

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OYSTERS: Fresh, Fried or Stewed,
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MASPERO "SPECIALS"



\$1.50

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Cigarettes

The Smoker who appreciates the charm of the Egyptian
Cigarette will find Maspero "Specials" delightful.BRITISH PRISONERS IN
GERMANY.

INHUMAN TREATMENT.

Sir E. Grey's Protest.

(From "The Daily Telegraph" of
April 22.)At a late hour last night the Foreign
Office issued a voluminous White Paper
containing the correspondence which has
passed between His Majesty's Govern-
ment and the United States Ambassador
regarding the treatment of prisoners of
war and interned civilians in the United
Kingdom and Germany respectively. No
less than 420 documents are printed,
the period covered by the correspondence
extending from August 25 to March 23
last.The despatches amply justify the com-
plaints which have been made as to the
treatment of British prisoners by the
Germans. They show that in various
instances, camps the conditions gener-
ally have been bad, and that both food
and clothing have been insufficient.
Further, Sir E. Grey has had repeatedly
to complain of the failure of the Berlin
Information Bureau to answer personal
inquiries.As early as Oct. 2 the American Am-
bassador at Berlin reported that the
treatment of British prisoners of war was a matter
which required the immediate attention
of the British Government.I visited the camp at Döberitz, near
Berlin, the other day, and examined the
camp. There are a number of wounded
there, and these require medical supplies.
The prisoners have only one blanket and
no without overcoats. They therefore
suffer from cold, as well as from the con-
dition brought about by having no change
of underwear. There are at Döberitz at
present about 3,000 British prisoners. I
have asked the German Government
whether they are going to give the men
another blanket, but so far have had no
answer. Some of the men complained
that the food was insufficient.

OFFICERS' COMPLAINTS.

On Oct. 20, the American Consul-
General at Berlin forwarded a report on
the conditions of the internment camp
at Torgau, where some 1,200 British and
French officers were then confined. The
following, among other objectionable
features, with regard to the treatment
of British officers, were supplied by an
inmate:Officers have recently been forbidden
beer. The water is unfit to drink, like-
wise the mineral waters provided.
At present every officer has to be in
bed at nine p.m., with lights out. An
extension, even to ten p.m., is urgently
requested.There are here many officers so badly
wounded as to render them permanently
unable to serve again. Many require serious
operations. They are unfitted for the
rough life here, and in the cause of
humanity should be sent to England.
Quite recently white bread has been
forbidden for use of officers in the fort.
There is reason to believe that there is
more than ample supply of flour in the
town.Officers are at present paid thus:
Lieutenants, 60m per month; officers of
all ranks above the rank of lieutenant,
100m per month. From this sum officers
are obliged to defray the cost of meals,
clothing, &c. According to the Geneva
Convention, officers are entitled to re-
ceive the pay issued to officers of equi-
valent rank in the army of the captors.INSTANCES OF CRUELTY.
The kitchen accommodation not being
sufficient, alterations and enlargements
have been found necessary. Officers,
prisoners of war, have been asked to de-
fray the cost of same. This cannot be
their responsibility. Two new boilers
have also been found necessary. Officers
are to pay for these.Although my own personal experiences
were of the happiest, there is authentic
evidence of many instances of cruelty
to officers, prisoners of war, on their way
to Torgau, both from officers, soldiers,
members of the Red Cross, and civilians.Officers have had great difficulty in
procuring special medicines necessary
owing to some permanent ailment or
weakness.The despatch of letters and the issue
of some much delayed owing to restric-
tions regarding censorship and to the
totally inadequate provision of censors.
Newspapers of all countries and of all
descriptions have been throughout denied
us.Information regarding the treatment
of non-commissioned officers and men of
the British Army who are prisoners of
war in other camps is anxiously awaited.
Rumours of their exposure to the ele-
ments, their starvation, and their treat-
ment, are rampant all along the line.A Russian doctor's testimony.
The charge that British prisoners are
worse treated than others is supported by
a Russian medical officer, who was de-
tained at Strolund. His statement, for-
warded by the British Minister at Petro-
grad on Dec. 6, reads in part as follows:The British officers are not as well
treated as the Russian officers. They are
classed among the less educated Russians,
who speak no language other than Rus-
sian, so that they cannot talk.
The Russians are allowed to buy books, but
the British officers are not allowed to do so.
The German lieutenant in charge is
openly insulting and hostile towards
the British prisoners. One British officer
complained of his conduct, and expressed
the opinion that the German officer was
acting on his own feelings, and that the
German authorities were not aware of his
conduct towards the British officers; but
the doctor did not entirely share that
view.With regard to the food, the doctor
said it was very bad, both in quality
and quantity. The coffee was bad and
made with dirty water. The officers were
given three pieces of bread a day made
with potato meal. Lunch consisted
mostly of potatoes. In the evening they
received bread and a small piece of sausage.
The cost of the above was 1.50m.
A lieutenant was allowed 60m a month,
but from this was deducted 45m for the
above food.

GOVERNMENT'S INDIGNATION.

On Dec. 26 Sir E. Grey forwarded to
Mr. Page various communications with
regard to the bad treatment of British
prisoners, and stated that information on
the subject had reached the Government
from a variety of sources.A French priest, who has returned to
Rome from Minden, where a number of
British prisoners of war were confined,
is reported to have given an account of
the cruelties practised upon the British
prisoners by their guards. While "the
French prisoners were very well treated
and the Russians not so badly," the Brit-
ish were singled out for ill-treatment.
According to the French priest "the
German soldiers kick the British pris-
oners in the stomach, and break their
guns over their backs; they force them
to sleep in marshy places, so that many
are now consumptive. The British are
almost starved, and such have been their
tortures that thirty of them asked to
be shot."After quoting further testimony of a
similar character, Sir E. Grey added:COUGHING INTO
CONSUMPTION"Only a Cough" but you stop
while it is ONLY a cough.WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUNDThe finest preparation made
for combating severe coughs.
CURES any cough that is
only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25.Speaking generally, the reports of ill-
treatment to which I have the honour
to draw your Excellency's attention,
corroborated as this is, from so many
independent sources, show, as I am sure
your Excellency will agree, that the
German authorities are in many cases
entirely neglecting the provisions of the
articles dealing with the treatment of
prisoners of war. His Majesty's Govern-
ment feel bound, therefore, to pro-
test in the strongest manner against the
inhuman treatment to which it is un-
fortunately evident that many of the
British prisoners of war in Germany are
being subjected, and I shall be grateful
if your Excellency will cause this pro-
test to reach the German Government
with as little delay as possible.His Majesty's Government are all the
more concerned by the reports which
have reached them of the manner in
which British prisoners of war in Ger-
many have been singled out for ill-
treatment, in that they have, on their
part, interpreted the above mentioned
provisions of The Hague Convention in
a liberal spirit, and have, as your Ex-
cellency is aware, communicated to the
German Government a full statement of
the treatment shown to German prisoners
of war in the United Kingdom.Owing to the terrible distress
evidently prevailing among our soldiers
who are prisoners, I venture to express
the earnest hope that the United States
Government will be willing at the earliest
possible moment to cause a sum of
money to be expended on providing
money, clothing, extra food, and other
things, which seem necessary to raise
the present standard of the prisoners to
one of decent human existence.One of the communications forwarded
to Mr. Page was a report by Mayor C. H.
Vandaleur, 1st Cantoniers, attached to
the Cheshire Regiment, who was taken
prisoner on Oct. 13 close to La Bassée,
and who subsequently escaped from Cre-
feld, where he was interned. Describing
his journey to Germany, Major Van-
daleur writes:At about two p.m. we were all march-
ed off to the railway station, being re-
treated and cursed all the way by Ger-
man officers as well as by German sol-
diers. One of our officers was spat on
by a German officer.At the station we were driven into
closed-in wagons, from which horses had
just been removed, fifty-two men being
crowded into the one in which the other
four officers and myself were. So tight
were we packed that there was only
room for some of us to sit down on the
floor. This floor was covered fully 3in
deep in fresh manure, and the stench
of horse urine was almost suffocating.
We were boxed up in this foul wagon,
with practically no ventilation, for thirty
hours, with no food, and no opportunity
of attending to purposes of nature.All along the line we were cursed by
officers and soldiers alike at the various
stations, and at Mons Dergue I was yelled
out in front of the wagon by the order
of the officer in charge of the station,
and, after cursing me in filthy language
for some ten minutes, he ordered one
of his soldiers to kick me back into the
wagon, which he did, sending me spraw-
ling into the filthy mess at the bottom
of the wagon. I should like to mention
here that I am thoroughly conversant
with German, and understood everything
that was said. Only at one station on
the road was any attempt made on the
part of German officers to interfere, and
stop their men from cursing us.Up to this time I had managed to re-
tain from my overcoat, but it was now forcibly
taken from me by an officer at a few
stations further on. On reaching the
German-Belgian frontier, the French pris-
oners were given some potato soup.
The people in charge of it told us that
none was for us, but that if any was left
over after the French had been fed we
should get what remained. This is in
accordance with the general treatment
of British prisoners by the Germans, who
always endeavour to attend to our needs
last, and to put us to as much
inconvenience and ill-treatment as pos-
sible. We subsequently got a little soup
and a few slices of bread amongst twenty-
five British prisoners in the same wagon
with me.On Oct. 14, early, we arrived at Colo-
gne; and this four officers and myself
were removed from the wagon, and, after
some delay, sent on to Crefeld."BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA."
It is difficult to indicate or give a
proper idea of the indescribably wretched
condition in which we were in after being
starved and confined in the manner stated
for three days and three nights. What
with the filth of the interior, the num-
ber of people confined in it, and the
absence of ventilation, it seemed to
recall something of what one has read
of the Black Hole of Calcutta.I found out that the wagon in front
of us was full up with English soldiers.
This particular wagon had no ventilation
of any sort or description, and men
were crowded into this even worse than
they were in the wagon in which I was.
They banged away continually on the
wooden sides of the van, and finally, as
I supposed the Germans thought that
they might be suffocated, a carpenter was
sent, who cut a small round hole in one
of the sides.I am strongly of opinion myself that
this brutal treatment of British officers
and men on their way to a place of in-
terment is deliberately arranged for by
superior authority with the object of
making us as miserable and despicable
objects as possible. The French officers
were treated quite differently.

Continued on page 3.)

If you happen to be late your meals will
be completely and promptly served
just the same. Only at the ALEXAN-
DRA CAFE.

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

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For 3 Nights Only

COMMENCING

TO-NIGHT,

THURSDAY, May 20th,

Mr. Henry Dallas

PRESENTS

Mr. R. B. Salisbury's

Company

"THE QUANTS"

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

NIGHTLY

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Plans now at MOUTRIE'S.

Commence 9.15 p.m.

Hongkong, May 17, 1915.

NOTICE

I, ERNEST WILLIAM KNIGHT,
heretofore called and known by the
name of ERNEST WILLIAM SCHENK,
hereby give Public Notice that on the 18th
day of May, 1915, I formally and absolutely
renounced, relinquished and abandoned the
use of my said surname of SCHENK and then
assumed and adopted and determined
thenceforth on all occasions whatsoever to
use and subscribe the surname of KNIGHT
instead of the said surname of SCHENK.
And I give further Notice that by a deed
poll dated the 18th day of May, 1915, I
executed and attested I formally and
absolutely renounced and abandoned the
said surname of SCHENK and declared that
I had assumed and adopted and intended
thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever
to use and subscribe the surname of
KNIGHT instead of SCHENK and so as to be
at all times thereafter called, known and
described by the name of ERNEST
WILLIAM KNIGHT exclusively.

Dated the 18th day of May, 1915.

ERNEST WILLIAM KNIGHT.

late ERNEST WILLIAM SCHENK.

Hongkong, May 19, 1915.

445

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIYAMA.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.
BIOGRAPHIES of over 6,000 people
who are well-known in society and of
several hundred foreigners associated with
Japan appear in the book. Quite new
materials and accurate sketches, both being
entirely free from prejudices.Many portraits are inserted. The book
contains over 1,400 pages.The price is yen 6 (12/-) or \$3 per copy.
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by payment.Subscribers for the second annual edition
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a reduction of one yen.The registered postage is 13 sen, to Korea
and China 40 sen and to Europe & America
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It is a GOOD ADVANTAGE MEDICAL.

Many influential papers of the world
noticed this work in the highest terms.For example, The Daily Mail says:—
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time from Japan! The reader is apt at
first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign
that the East has now become Western
and practically almost to the last detail. But
'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than a
curiosity; it is a very sound and useful
reference book. It is printed in English
and contains brief biographies, on the
accepted model of prominent men in Japan.
Mr. Kuriyama is a skilful editor and has done
his work well."

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THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

FRIDAY,
the 21st May, 1915, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 2,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND

BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c., &c.,

As follows:—

TEAKWOOD.—Drawing Room Suites,
Chesterfield Sofa and Chairs (new),
Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Furni-
ture, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Toilet Tables,
Wardrobes, Washstands, &c., Sideboards,
Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table
and Chairs, &c., &c.

BLACKWOOD.—Cabinets, Chairs,
Flower Stands, Brackets, Marble-top
Tables, Card Tables, Stools, Photo Frames,
&c., &c.

Also

Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads,
Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery,
Cooking Stoves, Carpets and Rugs,
Kitchen Utensils, Fenders and Fire
Brasses, Glass and E.P. Ware, Electric
Reading Lamps, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 8, 1915. 417

PONIES! PONIES! PONIES!

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

OWNER HAVING LEFT THE COLONY,

on

SATURDAY,
the 22nd May, 1915, at 5 p.m., at the

Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, the

Undermentioned Ponies:—

THE BIRD.—Grey Pony, 15.2, very fast

short distance pony.

FLAME DAHLIA.—Grey China pony.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

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Hongkong, May 18, 1915. 413

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from M. D. DENTANO, Esq.,

(Consul for Peru), to sell by Public

Auction,

on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

the 26th and 27th May, 1915, commencing

each day at 2.30 p.m., at his Residence,

Windsor Lodge, Austin Road,

Kowloon.

THE WHOLE OF HIS

VERY VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

therein contained,

Comprising:—

Upholstered Furniture, by Wm. Powell

and Lane, Crawford, (practically new),

Massive Blackwood and Cherrywood

Cabinets, Arm-chairs, Card Tables, Fire

Screens, &c., Reversible Turkish and

Armchair Carpets and Rugs, A quantity

of Chinese and Japanese Porcelain and

Bronzes, Curtains, Paintings, Pictures,

Solid Brass Fenders, Fire Brasses, &c.,

Handsome Dining Room Suite (Queen

Anne design), Sundry Electro-plated Ware,

Large Dinner Service, Very Fine Japanese

Tea Service &c., Oakwood Bedroom Suite

(Twelve Bedsteads) New Hair and Wire

Mattresses, Toilet Sets, Linen &c., Bath-

room, Pantry, and Kitchen Requisites.

Also

"Singer" Hand Sewing Machine (practi-

cally new) Large American Ice Chest,

Berkfeld Filter, Robber Tyrod Ricksha in

very good condition, Sun Bids and

Rattan Furniture.

(Full Particulars from Catalogues.)

On view from Monday the 24th May.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 12, 1915. 425

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

(Continued from page 2.)

Major Vandaleur specially called attention to the barbarous way in which British soldiers were being treated. British soldiers who came to Orefeld as servants, and also English and French medical officers who had been in the camps, stated that the men all had their contents—and in many cases their tunics as well—and their money taken away from them. They slept on straw, and was quite sudden and rotten. All the men who came as orderlies were crawling with vermin. The feeding arrangements were very bad indeed, and as the men had no money to supplement their rations they were in a half-starved condition.

On Dec. 30 Sir G. Buchanan forwarded from Petrograd the statement of a second Russian medical officer, who had been detained at Danholm. It was to the effect that English private soldiers there were subjected to a regime of extreme harshness. They were quartered in garthen huts, which were undrained, unheated, and without light. Their food was less in quantity and of worse quality than that given to the officers, and they were compelled to work at draining the marshy country around the camp. Many were already suffering from rheumatism, and their general condition was deplorable.

MOOREY HEALTH.

A graphic account of the conditions prevailing among the civilian prisoners at the Ruhleben camp, supplied apparently by an inmate, was sent to Mr. Page by the Foreign Office on Jan. 10. The following is an extract:

There is a content, where at exorbitant prices such luxuries as sugar, white bread, condensed milk, butter, chocolate, cigars, &c., can be bought by those who can afford it. Those who cannot afford to buy these luxuries are in a very bad plight. They are not actually dying of starvation, but they can only just keep themselves alive, and no more. About eight at night we begin to go to "bed," as best we can, and at nine there must be dead silence. All this as related here does not sound so very terrible, but in practice for those who have to go through it it is "hell."

Six men absent in a space of about 100 ft. means that they are packed like sardines in a box, and no one can move. They are supplied with only one poor blanket each, and those who have none of their own are in a sad plight. If one man in the line attempts to turn he disturbs all the others. Young men in the full vigour of life may be able to stand it, but for elderly men it simply means, if not immediate death, then certainly a shortened life and broken health for the rest of their days. The coughing which starts shortly after they have all turned in, and which is apparently caused less by cold than by foul air and the dust, is awful to hear.

On Feb. 20, Sir F. Grey transmitted to Mr. Page information showing that twenty-three British officers confined at Durg, near Magdeburg, were given very little food, and were all herded together without light or warmth, their condition being such that they were apparently being gradually starved to death. Similarly, prisoners at Ulm were reported on March 13 as receiving very little food, and to be prematurely aged as the result of their treatment.

SCHEME OF RELIEF.

In December Sir E. Grey informed Mr. Page that, if the United States and German Governments would agree to a scheme by which the services of a certain number of officials from the Quartermaster-General's or Pay Department at Washington would be utilised for the distribution of comforts, &c., to British prisoners, he would immediately place at the Ambassador's disposal for transmission to the United States Ambassador at Berlin a sum of £20,000 to be used in connection with that scheme.

On March 4 the Foreign Secretary again wrote: "As over six weeks have elapsed since the scheme for the relief of the British prisoners of war was submitted to the German Government, it is evident that the latter do not intend to accept it, and his Majesty's Government cannot wait indefinitely for their answer."

In these circumstances his Majesty's Government feel that the time has come to ask that the same permission, as was given by his Majesty's Government to Mr. Jackson to visit the camps in this country should be given by the German Government for a similar inspection of camps in Germany in which British prisoners of war, civil and military, are interned, to be undertaken, if Mr. Page sees no objection, by a representative of the United States Embassy in London on behalf of his Majesty's Government. A telegram to this effect has been addressed to his Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, who has been instructed to request the State Department to approach the German Government in this matter.

As a result, Sir C. Spring-Rice cabled on March 20 that the United States Ambassador at Berlin had been instructed to proceed with the scheme of relief by appointing ten representatives from the United States Diplomatic or Consular Corps in Germany.

A further despatch from Sir C. Spring-Rice, received on March 26, informed Sir E. Grey that everything possible was being done by the United States Ambassador at Berlin for the inspection of camps and relief of prisoners of war.

[A further article on this subject will appear in our to-morrow's issue.]

BY TELEGRAPH. THE WAR.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

ITALY AND THE WAR.
DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE.

LONDON, May 19.
War demonstrations continue throughout Italy, says Reuter's Rome correspondent. Men have been recalled to the Colours and the departing troops are everywhere acclaimed.

THE LOSS OF THE LUSITANIA.
SUBMARINES PREVENT RESCUE WORK.

LONDON, May 19.
The steamer Etonia has arrived at Boston, U.S.A., from Liverpool and has reported that she and other steamers were attacked by two submarines when they tried to go to the assistance of the Lusitania after receiving the latter's call for help.

The Etonia picked up the Lusitania's call forty miles from Kinsale, and as she was steaming in that direction she was twice pursued by submarines but escaped owing to her superior speed and by zigzagging. The steamers City of Exeter and the Naragansett had similar experiences. A torpedo missed the latter by eight feet.

AMERICA AND SUBMARINE PIRACY.

Austro-German Ambassadors Trying to Avoid A Rapture.

LONDON, May 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington telegraphs that Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and the Austrian Ambassador are displaying the keenest diplomatic activity in an endeavour to avoid a rupture. It is understood that the Ambassadors telegraphed to their Governments urging the suspension of submarine attacks on passenger ships during the diplomatic discussion. Austria, particularly, is seeking a peaceful settlement.

GERMANS AGAIN EASILY REFUSED.

LONDON, May 18, 7 p.m.
To-day's Paris communique says: We took to-day further prisoners in Belgium. The Germans attempted at attack in the Berry-au-Bac region, but they were easily repulsed.

BAD WEATHER PREVENTS FIGHTING.

LONDON, May 19, 12.50 a.m.
The evening Paris communique states: Uninterrupted rain since Monday evening and a thick mist have prevented any further fighting, even the cannonade being feeble.

THE LOST AUSTRALIAN SUBMARINE.

LONDON, May 19.
The Admiralty presumes that the Turkish report of the sinking of the AE 2 in the Sea of Marmora is true. Three officers and seventeen men were captured out of a crew of three officers and 29 men aboard.

AUSTRIA'S CONCESSIONS TO ITALY.

Statement in German Reichstag.
Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that Dr. Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag, said Austria, in an effort to ensure friendship, offered to Italy the sovereignty of Valona and the Italian portions of the Tyrol and the western bank of the Isone, while Trieste would fall as a city of Italian character. (sic)

Austria declares her political disinterestedness in Albania, and finally promises particularly to respect the interests of Italian nationals in Austria and grants an amnesty to political prisoners in the territories. The impression the speech made on the majority of the audience was that war with Italy is inevitable.

OCCUPATION OF WINDHOEK.

General Botha Congratulated.
LONDON, May 19.
His Majesty the King has wired to General Sir Louis Botha his congratulations on the success of the Union Forces at Windhoek.

The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth (Hon. Mr. Andrew Fisher) cabled General Botha: "Australia congratulates the Union Forces on the entry into the enemy capital."

FURTHER SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, May 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria telegraphs that Colonel Menz, operating to the east of Windhoek, captured 140 prisoners and 25 waggons of provisions.

DESPERATE ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN POSITIONS.

LONDON, May 19.
It is officially announced in Petrograd that between Opotof, on the left of the Vistula, and on the whole Galician front to Kolomea, great masses of the enemy on the 16th inst. attacked the Russian positions, making the region north and south of Przemyel the centre of their efforts. The Russians repulsed furious attacks on the left of the Vistula and counter-attacking captured 3,000 prisoners and several guns.

The enemy near Jaroslav, despite extraordinary losses, are endeavouring to establish themselves on the right bank of the San and are bombarding the western forts of Przemyel.

Between Przemyel and the Great-Dnieper marshes masses of the enemy have been repeatedly slaughtered on the wire entanglements, but they succeeded in capturing trenches and two battalions of troops. The losses of the enemy over the whole region are estimated at ten thousand.

PAYING THE ENEMY BACK IN THEIR OWN COIN.

LONDON, May 18.
Lord Kitchener, in the House of Lords, announced that the British and French Governments felt that the troops must be adequately protected from poisonous gases by the employment of similar methods, thus removing the enormous unjustifiable disadvantage. If we did not take these steps Lord Kitchener said he would have to call for more recruits to form new armies.

Lord Kitchener added he was quite confident that in the very near future we would be in a satisfactory position as regards the supply of ammunition. The news from Gallipoli was thoroughly satisfactory. He emphasised the brilliant French successes in the neighbourhood of Arma, and, referring to the Russians, said they were now holding a strong line in West Galicia and had achieved a big counter-offensive in Bukovina. The German losses were enormous. The Russians had taken many unrounded prisoners.

He paid a glowing tribute to General Sir Louis Botha's operations in South-West Africa.

THE CHINESE WAY.

A MEDICAL MISSIONARY STORY.

Dr. Harold Balme, of Tientsin, Shantung, relates in "Medical Missions," a novel experience which he recently underwent and we cannot do better than give it in his own words. He writes:—

"I was called up, one night last week and asked if I would go to the Chief Police Yamen in the city to see a man who had received a very serious abdominal wound. Arriving there, I was received by the Head of the Police, who entertained me for over an hour in his private room without even suggesting that I should go and attend the wounded man. Whenever I did throw out such a hint myself, I was told that the Chief Justice needed first to make certain investigations, and did not wish to trouble me until all was ready. Finding, however, that I was getting somewhat impatient (it was then 2 a.m.) I was at length asked to go and see him before the Chief Justice had completed his examination."

AS OPEN AN EYE.
I was escorted through a series of courtyards, and finally, to my amazement, I found my patient lying on the ground in the open air (with the thermometer well below freezing point), while the inquiry was being conducted around him. His Worship was sitting at a small table in the courtyard, upon which were two huge candles, by the aid of whose light his secretary was "taking down" the depositions of the various witnesses.

The wounded man had been stabbed at an inn, and when I arrived on the scene the judge was cross-examining the innkeeper, and asking the most ridiculous questions about everybody who had stayed there that night—exactly what they had had for supper, how much they had paid for it, etc., etc. I could not stop to listen to this interesting rhapsody, as it seemed about time that something was done for the poor patient, who was lying quite peacefully and apparently taking a keen interest in all that was going on.

WASN'T SKILL.
It was soon evident that anything that had to be done could only be in the nature of first aid, if the wound proved to be serious, for medical accommodation was at a discount, and everything had to be carried on in the open air, my instruments being boiled in a wash-hand basin over an oil stove, covered by another basin. But when all was ready and the many wrappings which covered up the wound were unrolled, I found that all this fuss was about a small flesh wound about half an inch long and only just deep enough to penetrate the man's muscles. A few stitches and an antiseptic dressing constituted all the treatment that he needed, but on the following day I received a glowing letter from the Chief of Police to say that, thanks to my wonderful skill in attending the man (he) he was already very much better and had been able to eat a square meal. That is the way we manage to get a little cheap glory out here sometimes—though there is always the possibility of something behind it.

A DARING AVIATOR.

The Antwerp Raid.

A Dutchman, who has just returned from Antwerp and who was staying at Hoboken when the British airmen dropped their bombs on the German submarine yards, relates that he saw one of the airmen swoop down in vol plane from a great height to some 100 metres above the yards. The aeroplane flew the German flag and was received with cheers by the German military, who thought that it was one of their own airmen who wished to land in the neighbourhood. Suddenly the airmen dropped some bombs and shot up into the air again. The German guns at once opened fire, but none of their shots hit the mark and the airmen disappeared. Another aeroplane also dropped bombs. Ambulance motor cars were soon on the spot. The eye-witness was unable to ascertain what effects the bombs had had, but thought it must have been of a more serious nature than was admitted, for he counted twenty-one ambulance motor-cars which left the neighbourhood of the yards in the direction of Antwerp. The incident aroused great excitement at Antwerp, more particularly so as the airmen had dropped handbills stating that General Joffre was approaching. The Germans are very secretive and absolutely no information was communicated at Hoboken. Neither did the Belgian papers contain any news on the subject, whilst the few Dutch papers still allowed in Belgium were kept back. The windows of several Hoboken houses, from which the work of the Germans might be watched, have been boarded up.

It is now quite evident, says a London exchange, that while the Sultan was making up his mind about joining in the war, the Kaiser's agents were very busy re-fortifying the Dardanelles. They had six precious months to do it, and they have made a good job of it both with big guns and the heavy high-angle howitzers which Krupp was manufacturing for the war long before hostilities broke out. If the Allied squadrons had had only the original fortifications to face they would have battered them out of existence long ago; but, instead, they have the latest Krupp guns, and expert German gunners to work them, to try conclusions with it.

ALWAYS RECOMMEND IT.

In almost every community there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Such persons seldom miss an opportunity to recommend it, and these recommendations are its never failing qualities account for its great popularity. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

A truth which nobody denies

Is, that the maturing of whisky by time and nature cannot be hurried. Only by years in bond can it acquire the mellowness for which

JOHNNIE WALKER

is famous.
JOHNNIE WALKER "White" Label, Over 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red" Label, Over 10 years old.
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To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is the policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain our unique quality.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

To be obtained from:
KAMP & CO. SHANGHAI.
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THE HANKOW DISPENSARY, LTD. HANKOW.
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JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.
C/o Scotch Whisky Distillers, Wm. Watson, Scotland.



TO LET.

TO LET.

A DRY and AIRY GODOWN at Bowington Canal, No. 6, Matheson Road East.

Apply to:—

W. FORD,

Comptroller Department Sander, Wieler & Co. E.R.

Hongkong, May 13, 1915. 428

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914. 123

TO LET.

6 ROOMED HOUSE, with Gas and Electric Fittings in Kowloon, Nathan Road, close to the Ferry.

Apply to:—

M. AZEVEDO,

6, Rose Terrace.

Hongkong, May 6, 1915. 409

TO LET.

A HACIENDA, E., No. 74 Mount Kallet Road.

Apply to:—

CHATER & MODY,

5, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, May 17, 1915. 440

TO LET.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS with verandah and view of Harbour, Gas and Electric Fittings. Immediate possession.

Apply to:—

No. 7 UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE.

Hongkong, April 28, 1915. 391

TO LET.

WINDSOR LODGE, Kimberley Road, Kowloon 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

PENTREVIEW, Minden Row, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

2 & 3, MINDEN VILLA, Kowloon, 5-Roomed Houses with Tennis Court.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to:—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, May 13, 1915.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

ALLIES RESUME THE OFFENSIVE IN THE DARDANELLES.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING.

APPRECIABLE ADVANCE MADE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NEWS FROM THE DARDANELLES.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF KRITHIA.

London, May 20, 10.45 a.m.

A correspondent in the Dardanelles writing on May 5 states: The reinforced Allies resumed the offensive, which had been suspended since April 28, the object being the capturing of the western and eastern arms of Akikaba mountain.

The British Left rested on the Gulf of Suros and the French Right in the Dardanelles.

The British Right line consisted of four brigades, the regulars and Naval division and behind them the Indians and Australians, with the newly arrived Territorial division in reserve.

The first day's fighting was almost confined to the Right Wing where the French advanced for over a mile.

The British Left advanced on the morning of the 6th inst. and captured a number of trenches in the face of terrible fire.

A general advance by the French supported by the British Naval Division was resumed in the afternoon when we gained considerable ground.

The British were quiet until five in the afternoon when the infantry on the Left and in the Centre progressed steadily, capturing patches of scrub and occupying the ravines. At 6 a.m. on the 10th, the British extreme Left made an enveloping movement towards the hill behind Krithia where they met with tremendous shrapnel fire, whole companies disappearing in clouds of earth and sand, but they never hesitated and pressed till the darkness checked the advance.

The battle was resumed on May 8 with greater violence. The troops were determined to win, and the fighting developed into furious local combats for ravines, trenches and hills. The whole line made gradual progress till it was impossible to storm Krithia. There was a lull in the afternoon till 3.15, when the guns ashore and afloat opened a stupendous bombardment which officers from France declare was unprecedented.

The fifteen inch Krithia shells seemed to consume the hills in clouds of smoke and flames. The whole country seemed alive and covered with yellow, green and white smoke flags, whence volleys erupted as the shells burst higher on the ridges. After a quarter of an hour, the guns simultaneously ceased. Then the infantry leaped forward to the assault of Krithia, the sun glittering on their bayonets.

The enemy was ready and poured a storm of fire, but the New Zealanders, Australians, British and French never hesitated.

There was a succession of bayonet charges and several of the trenches were taken, but darkness ended the combat, with Akikaba still unaptured.

STATEMENT BY LORD KITCHENER.

A TRIBUTE TO THE INDIAN TROOPS.

London, May 20, 1 a.m.

In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener said that the Indians had shown their value and loyalty in routing the Turks in Mesopotamia. The progress at the Dardanelles was necessarily slow as it was most difficult country, but the Turks, who were being constantly reinforced, were being gradually driven back from positions of great strength.

THE RUSSIANS' SUCCESS AT CHAVLI.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS.

London, May 20, 1 a.m.

A Petrograd communique states that the French and British offensive has assisted the Russians to achieve success at Chavli, where they have inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

KING GEORGE AT THE CLYDE.

London, May 19.

His Majesty the King spent eight hours on Monday and another eight hours on Tuesday inspecting works on the Clyde.

His Majesty reviewed the troops at Glasgow and visited the wounded in the hospital.

Replying to a resolution of the Fairfield workers, the King telegraphed his satisfaction with their determination to deal with Government work in the most efficient and the most rapid manner possible, adding: "This will strengthen the nation's confidence in ultimate victory."

(Havas Service.)

BIG LINER SAFE.

The liner Transylvania has arrived in Scotland.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The newspapers announce that the Government will ask the Chamber on Thursday for full and immediate powers to commence hostilities. The Press is of opinion that the departure of Prince von Buelow and Mucchio is imminent. The King has received in private audience M. de Giers, who presented his credentials. The necessity for the sacred union of all parties is impressed by the newspapers. The Ministers of the Council met this morning.

(Continued on page 3.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH CABINET CRISIS.

London, May 19.

There are persistent reports in the Lobby of the House of Commons that a Coalition Cabinet is about to be formed. Three Unionist leaders conferred with Mr. Asquith today. The exact allocation of offices has not been determined, but it is rumoured that Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. E. E. Smith and Lord Derby will enter the Cabinet, while Lord Haldane, Earl Beauchamp, Lord Lucas, Mr. Harcourt and Mr. Birrell will retire.

REPORTED DIFFERENCES AT THE ADMIRALTY.

It is understood that Lord Fisher, First Sea Lord, has resigned and that Mr. Churchill leaves the Admiralty, but remains in the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour is mentioned as First Lord of the Admiralty.

London, May 19.

Lord Fisher has been absent from the Admiralty for two days. His Lordship had a prolonged interview with Mr. Asquith on Saturday.

Mr. Lloyd George has postponed his visit to the great manufacturing centre. A statement in Parliament on the political situation is expected today.

No statement has been made in Parliament, but it is reported in the Lobby that the resignation of Lord Fisher has caused a crisis.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says two masterful personalities have clashed at the Admiralty, and this has culminated in differences regarding the Dardanelles. The *Pall Mall Gazette* suggests the appointment of Mr. Churchill as Secretary of State for India and Mr. Chamberlain as Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Crewe remaining as Lord President of Council.

NOTHING DEFINITELY SETTLED.

London, May 20, 11.15 a.m.

Nothing has been settled and anything may happen, sums up the newspapers' review of the political situation. The *"Daily Telegraph"* says that Lord Fisher's resignation has not been accepted.

The *"Times"* says that nothing is likely to be decided until the Unionist leaders have obtained the support of the Party, which is meeting.

The *"Daily Express"* says that Lord Milner may join the Ministry. Lord Derby, speaking at Wigan, said that nothing was further from his wish than a Coalition Government.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SIR EDGAR SPEYER.

London, May 19.

Sir Edgar Speyer, Bart., P.C., has resigned all his public positions, including his Privy Counsellorship and his Baronetcy.

Writing to Mr. Asquith, Sir Edgar Speyer says: "I have hitherto treated with disdain the suggestions of treachery and disloyalty, but since they have been repeated by public men I cannot longer be silent. I am not a man to be drummed into an attitude of justification, but I consider it due to my honour as a loyal Britisher to retire from all public positions."

(Sir Edgar Speyer has been a partner in his father's three firms—Speyer Bros. Ltd., Speyer & Co., New York, and since 1904, he was resident partner in Frankfurt where he was educated until 1875, when he came to London to take the direction of Messrs Speyer Bros. He is of German parentage, and married a daughter of Count von Stosch—E.D.)

PRESIDENT WILSON VISITS THE U.S. FLEET.

Great Patriotic Receptions.

London, May 19.

Reuter's Washington correspondent telegraphs that President Wilson was accorded great receptions on the occasion of a visit to the Fleet. The spirit of patriotism was made very evident. Mr. Wilson seized the opportunity to inform the President of their support in the international situation.

STRANGE SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, May 18.

There was a scene in the House of Commons in the evening, when a stranger, wearing a silk hat, rushed to the floor of the House, seized the Mace and shouted furiously. Attendees ejected him.

The invader was afterwards identified as one Harrington, the conductor of the anti-football agitation during the war.

THE CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

Re-Assessing Report.

London, May 19.

All is now quiet. A new Cabinet has been formed. The condition of the Premier, who was wounded, is satisfactory.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MANY RACE MEETINGS TO BE CANCELLED.

London, May 20, 11.15 a.m.

The *"Daily Chronicle"* says that as a result of a conference between Mr. Asquith and the Jockey Club, three-fourths of the race meetings will be cancelled.

ALLEGED GERMAN SPY.

TRIAL AT THE OLD BAILEY.

London, May 20, 1 a.m.

The trial has opened at the Old Bailey of a German named Kueperle, who is indicted on eight charges of communicating naval and military information to the enemy.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 20, 1 a.m.

A feature of the Stock Exchange is a renewed demand for recent notations consequent upon the reported restrictions to be placed on further issues. East Indian fully paid rose to 98 5/8ths.

(Wah Tsz Yui Po's Service.)

THE JAPANESE TREATY.

Peking, May 19.

The treaty between China and Japan will be signed to-morrow. The Education Minister proposes to insert in the school text books matter dealing with the Japanese demands.

RELIEF FOR HUNAN.

A Presidential mandate exempts from taxation districts in Hunan where warehouses were caused by floods.

STUDENTS' EXPENSES.

Telegrams have been sent to Provincial Governors bidding them hasten with their remittances for the expenses of students abroad.

INDEMNITY FOR HANKOW JAPANESE.

The Japanese Minister demands the payment of \$408,000 as compensation for the Japanese subjects wounded at Hankow.

OPEN TOWNS.

Nine trading centres in Shantung and eight in inner Mongolia will be opened to the Japanese.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT IMPEACHED.

The Foreign Department has been impeached by censors for losing sovereign rights in conceding to the Japanese demands.

A DIPLOMATIC DISCUSSION BUREAU.

On the proposal of a councillor, the Government has agreed to establish in the President's palace a bureau to deal with international news and treaties.

SIXTEEN-INCH GUNS.

Preparing for Great Naval Enterprises.

British Ministers have made no secret of the fact that, whatever additions Admiral von Tirpitz may be able to make to the strength of the German Fleet, the longer a great naval battle is postponed the better shall we be fitted to engage the enemy. Early this year we were allowed to form some idea of the rapidly and importance of British naval construction since the outbreak of hostilities; more recently the British public has had to be content with rumours. But some of these rumours are not without considerable foundation in fact. For instance on February 23 a Cunard liner left New York for Belfast and Liverpool with two 16.12-in. guns—hitherto the largest forward deck, with a main-deck turret about the guns. American newspapers have reported the shipment of other guns, and it is stated in England that six new battle-ships, with a speed of thirty-two knots and mounted with a new sixteen-inch gun, will be available for service in the not very distant future.

New York telegraphs report, for instance, that the 6 ships will be launched before August and that as great has been the acceleration of construction that the period of building will be reduced by nearly one-half. As to the new guns there is no insurmountable practical difficulty to the introduction of modern sixteen-inch guns on men-of-war. Our fifteen-inch gun is the best in the world; it is not impossible to improve upon it in power and range as the result of experience. Another factor that must not be lost sight of is that in the past few months the Russian Fleet has been sufficiently powerful in the Baltic to prevent Germany transporting troops. But Russia's influence on the sea will become more apparent in the near future, inasmuch as four very powerful battle-ships are almost completed. When these ships enter the Baltic the German Fleet will have to move back to the greater exclusion of the Kiel Canal or give battle. It may be that the German Admiral will withdraw to the canal as he is too ready to develop his strength at either end of this waterway as circumstances suggest. But when the Dardanelles have been forced, we may have it even more daring enterprises nearer home.

COMPANY REPORT.

THE "STAR" FEARY CO. LTD.

Following is the Directors' report:—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to shareholders their report, with a statement of accounts, for the year ending 30th April, 1915.

The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, amounted to \$74,738.78 as against \$80,066.32 the previous year.

The amount at credit of profit and loss account, after paying for repairs, allowing for directors and auditors (less and placing \$1,500.00 to credit of accident fund), including \$6,056.79 brought forward, is \$81,174.80 which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To pay a dividend of \$1.50 per share from working profits \$60,000.00
To pay a Bonus of 40 cents per share from interest account 16,070.00
To carry forward 5,174.80
\$81,174.80

In accordance with the Articles of Association Hon. Mr. David Lindale retires but offers himself for re-election. The accounts have been partly audited by Mr. F. Mainland and partly by Mr. Mainland's absence by Mr. G. Bernard Brown, A.C.A. Mr. F. Mainland offers himself for re-election.

DAVID LINDALE,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1915.

LIABILITIES.

To Capital, as per last account	400,000.00
40,000 Shares at \$10 each	9,113.33
fully paid up	58.99
Accident fund	6,056.79
Unclaimed dividends	5,900.53
Accounts payable	81,174.80
Balance of Profit and Loss	5,174.80
	\$ 497,309.19

ASSETS.

By Value of Ice House Street plot as per last account	\$113,418.12
Less written off for 1913/14	6,418.12
	107,000.00

Value of boats, as per last account	\$92,301.00
Less written off for 1913/14	2,301.00
	90,000.00

Accounts receivable	3,008.22
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	2,302.97
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, loan	30,000.00
Amount invested in mortgage	245,000.00
	\$ 497,309.19

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For year ended 30th April, 1915.

To Ordinary repairs and alterations	\$ 11,937.34
To Accident fund	4,500.00
To Directors' and Auditors' fees	1,900.00
To Balance	\$1,174.80
	\$ 19,332.14

By Balance from last account	\$ 6,056.79
By Net earnings of boats	74,738.78
By Interest	17,875.37
By Scrap fees	128.00
By Unclaimed dividends for 1913/14	15.08
By Balance	\$8,811.94

ACCIDENT FUND.

To Balance forward	\$ 9,113.33
By Balance from last account	4,215.05
By Profit and Loss account	4,500.00
	\$ 17,828.38

DAVID LINDALE, } Directors.
C. P. CHATER, }
W. S. BROWN, } Secretary.
G. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A. } Auditor.
Hongkong, May 14th, 1915.

MILITARY CONCERT.

The Victoria Theatre was packed to overflowing last night on the occasion of the military concert to which the Shropshire Light Infantry were invited. The programme was provided with numerous items and lasted three hours. The General Officer Commanding the Troops in China (Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.) gave his patronage to the entertainment, while there were also present: Lt.-Col. Chapman, V.D., Major Hawkins (Commanding the Shropshire L.I.) and most of the Territorial officers. From every standpoint the entertainment was a complete success and the Territorial entertainment fund, to which 20 per cent of the proceeds was devoted, will benefit handsomely.

Those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were Mrs. May Clark (patriotic songs), Mrs. H. B. B. (Chorus singing and monologue), Mr. V. V. (song dance), Professor Gonzalez (comic solo), the Three Carsons (sharp waltz), and Mr. Hammett (ventriloquist). An amusing burlesque of "Motoring by Harry Tate" by the Stokers of the Dramatic Society caused much merriment. The personnel in this item included: Lieut. Chapman (School-boy), Guineer Potau (Harry Tate), Lieut. Taylor (Friend at the Seaside), Gunners Smart and Durston (Yokels), Corporal McGregor (Chauffeur), and Trumpeter Knight (Village Uproar). A well selected programme of pictures was screened while the band of the 74th Puncy's, under the conductorship of Mr. J. J. Christian, contributed appropriate music.

FOR A LAME BACK.

When you have pain or lameness in the back, take the "Pain Palm" twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with the liniment and bind it over the seat of pain. The sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

To-day's Advertisements

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 3 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

Hongkong, May 20, 1915. 447

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One Grand Piano by John Broadwood & Sons,
One Boudoir Grand Piano by Brinsmead & Sons

in good condition.
Full Particulars from the Undersigned.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HUGHES
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, May 20, 1915. 449

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) on

TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1915, at 3.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, And

An Assortment of Books the Property of the late Mr. W. D. O'NEILL

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HUGHES
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, May 20, 1915. 448

(Continued on page 8.)

THE CHINA MAIL COMBINED COLOURED TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

REVISED AND UP TO DATE
Shows tracks and daily progress of the big typhoons during the last twenty years.

Explains day and night typhoon signals.
Enables one to locate the centre of a typhoon.
Gives a table of typhoons for last 30 years.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 cents.

from the CHINA MAIL Office.

Malthoid Roofing

FOR PARTICULARS & PRICES

Apply to the Agents

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. Machinery Dept.

THE TOP NOTCH OF SCOTCH



"KING GEORGE IV" Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

SOLE AGENTS

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	STAMPA to Colombo	Leave Shanghai at	Leave Hong- kong to Colombo	Connecting Steamers from Colombo to Marseilles and London	Due at MARSEIL- LES if calling	Due at London
leaves YOKOHAMA						
p.m.		about	about			
Apr. 28	SARDINIA May 1	5 May	7 May	7 MALOJA	June 5	June 12
	NUBIA May 1	16 May	20 May	2 MOOLTAVAN	June 19	June 28
May 24	ORIENTAL June 1	1 June	5 June	5 MOOLTAVAN	July 4	July 11
June 7	MALTA June 1	14 June	18 June	18 EGYPT	July 19	July 25
June 21	SARDINIA June 2	24 June	28 June	2 MEDINA	Aug. 3	Aug. 10
	NUBIA July 1	12 July	16 July	16 MONGOLIA	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
July 19	ORIENTAL July 2	27 July	31 July	31 MALWA	Aug. 28	Sept. 4
	MALTA Aug. 1	9 Aug.	13 Aug.	13 PERSIA	Sept. 11	Sept. 18
	SARDINIA Aug. 2	23 Aug.	27 Aug.	27 MOREA	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
	MALTA Aug. 2	10 Aug.	14 Aug.	14 MALOJA	Oct. 9	Oct. 16
	NUBIA Sept. 1	8 Sept.	12 Sept.			

